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# CITY HISTORY LEAFLETS

PRICE, 10 CENTS

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CITY HISTORY CLUB OF NEW YORK

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OCT 1909

*City history, chief of New York*  
*= City History leaflets - 1st ser., no. 2*

## CITY HISTORY LEAFLETS

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FIRST SERIES

NUMBER 2

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### HENRY HUDSON'S THIRD VOYAGE

IN THE THIRD VOLUME OF PURCHAS HIS PILGRIMES, (LONDON, 1625)  
THE SIXTEENTH CHAPTER IS HEADED AS FOLLOWS:

The Third voyage of MASTER HENRIE HUDSON toward  
Noua Zembla and at his retourne his pasing from Farre  
lland to New found Land and along to fortie foure  
degrees and ten minutes and then to Cape Cod  
and fo to thirtie three degrees and along the  
Coast to the northward in fortie two degrees  
and an halfe and up the River neere  
to fortie three degrees      *Robert Ivett*  
Written  
by Robert Ivett of Lime-House.

The pages of this English clergyman, the Reverend Samuel Purchas, and the Dutch historians van Meteren and de Laet have given us most of our facts concerning Henry Hudson's life and career.

The place and date of his birth are unknown. A citizen of London, it is probable that he came of a race of sailors, and that his grandfather was an alderman who had been associated with the younger Cabot in founding the Muscovy Company.

His first and second recorded voyages were undertaken for this Company of Englishmen, and although unsuccessful in finding the coveted Northwest passage to Eastern wealth, they brought him considerable reputation as a



bold and skillful navigator; so that in 1609, when the Dutch East India Company, no longer able to traverse the Mediterranean, and fearing English enterprise, determined to discover and control the Northern route, Henry Hudson was engaged by the Amsterdam Chamber to head its expedition.

On a morning in April he guided the little *Half Moon* with her crew of perhaps sixteen souls from the Schreyer's Toorn, down the Texel, and away to the northward toward the long-dreamed of Polar Sea. Instructions were, to search for the passage alone, and not discovering it, to return to Holland. The ship gained the North Cape, but was prevented by ice and snow from reaching "Noua Zembla." The crew turned mutinous, and the northern route was abandoned; but instead of proceeding to Holland, the little vessel set her sails for the west. Past Norway and the Faroe Islands—"The Farre Islands"—beset by disastrous gales, she skirted the fishing-banks of "New Found Land," and came in sight of the American coast at what is thought to be Penobscot Bay. Hudson, who had Captain John Smith's charts, doubtless believed that south of Virginia lay the waters which were the goal of his desires. About the middle of August the ship rode at anchor in what is now Chesapeake Bay, and turning back again, on September second Hudson sighted the shores to which only Verrazano, and possibly Gomez, had sailed before,—the country that was "a good land to fall in with, and a pleasant land to see."

The log of Robert Juet, Hudson's secretary, describes the explorations which led to the founding of New Amsterdam. September second the explorers anchored. They entered the Upper Bay, and "going in with the flood," they floated and sailed to where the city of Albany now stands. The claim that Hudson supposed the River to be a strait until undeceived by the freshening water is now disproved.



On September nineteenth they made their highest anchorage, and turning down the river, on October fourth they went again to sea.

The unruly crew feared punishment in Holland, and it was agreed to visit Ireland. But instead, the ship put in at Dartmouth, where the English, "who thought it was a shame that an Englishman should sail for a foreign power," declined to permit their countryman again to enter the service of the Dutch.

Once more with a crew of cruel and desperate adventurers, Hudson sought "to try if through any of the passages which Davis saw" a way might be found to the South Sea. And in the end, set adrift in a tiny shallop, with a few enfeebled companions and a little lad, he disappears in the icy mists of the great bay that bears his name.

E. H.

*(The extract given has been condensed and reprinted by kind permission from the Eleventh Annual Report of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society.)*

## JUET'S JOURNAL OF HUDSON'S VOYAGE.

The first of September (1609), faire weather, the wind variable betweene east and south; we steered away north northwest. At noone we found our height to bee 39 degrees, 3 minutes. Wee had soundings, thirtie, twentie-seven, twentie-foure, and twentie-two fathomes, as wee went to the northward. At sixe of the clocke wee had one and twentie fathomes. And all the third watch, till twelve of the clocke at mid-night, we had soundings one and twentie, two and twentie, eighteene, two and twentie, one and twentie, eighteene, and two and twentie fathoms, and went sixe leagues neere hand north northwest.

The second, in the morning, close weather, the winde at the south in the morning; from twelve untill two of the clocke we steered north north-west, and had sounding one and twentie fathoms; and in running one glasse we had but sixteene fathoms, then seventeene, and so shoalder and shoalder untill it came to twelve fathoms. We saw a great fire, but could not see the land; then we came to ten fathoms, whereupon we brought our tackes aboard, and stood to the eastward east southeast, foure glasses. Then the sunne arose, and wee steered away north againe, and saw the land from the west by north to the north-west by north, all like broken islands,\* and our soundings were eleven and ten fathoms. Then wee looft in for the

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\* Sandy Hook

shoare, and faire by the shoare we had seven fathoms. The course along the land we found to be northeast by north. From the land which we had first sight of, untill we came to 'a great lake of water,\* as wee could judge it to bee, being drowned land, which made it to rise like islands, which was in length ten leagues. The mouth of that land hath many shoalds, and the sea breaketh on them as it is cast out of the mouth of it. And from that lake or bay the land lyeth north by east, and wee had a great streame out of the bay; and from thence our sounding was ten fathoms two leagues from the land. At five of the clocke we anchored, being little winde, and rode in eight fathoms water; the night was faire. This night I found the land to hall the compasse 8 degrees. Far to the northward off us we saw high hills.† For the day before we found not above 2 degrees of variation. This is a very good land to fall with, and a pleasant land to see.

*The third,* the morning mystie, untill ten of the clocke; then it cleered, and the wind came to the south south-east, so wee weighed and stood to the northward. The land‡ is very pleasant and high, and bold to fall withall. At three of the clock in the after-noone, wee came to three great rivers. So we stood along to the northermost, thinking to have gone into it, but we found it to have a very shoald barre before it, for we had but ten foot water. Then we cast about to the southward, and found two fathoms, three fathoms, and three and a quarter, till we came to the souther side of them; then we had five and sixe fathoms, and anchored. So wee sent in our boate

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\* The Lower Bay.

† The Navesink Hills.

‡ Staten Island.

to sound, and they found no lesse water then foure, five, sixe, and seven fathoms, and returned in an houre, and a halfe. So wee weighed and went in, and rode in five fathoms, oze ground, and saw many salmons, and mullets, and rayes, very great. The height is 40 degrees, 30 minutes.

*The fourth*, in the morning, as soone as the day was light, wee saw that it was good riding farther up. So we sent our boate to sound, and found that it was a very good harbour, and foure and five fathomes, two cables length from the shoare. Then we weighed and went in with our ship. Then our boate went on land with our net to fish, and caught ten great mullets, of a foote and a halfe long a peece, and a ray as great as foure men could hall into the ship. So wee trimmed our boate and rode still all day. At night the wind blew hard at the north-west, and our anchor came home, and wee drove on shoare, but tooke no hurt, thanked bee God, for the ground is soft sand and oze. This day the people of the country came aboard of us, seeming very glad of our comming, and brought greene tobacco, and gave us of it for knives and beads. They goe in deere skins loose, well dressed. They have yellow copper. They desire cloathes, and are very civill. They have great store of maize, or Indian wheate, whereof they make good bread. The countrey is full of great and tall oake.

*The fifth*, in the morning, as soone as the day was light, the wind ceased and the flood came. So we heaved off our ship againe into five fathoms water, and sent our boate to sound the bay, and we found that there was three fathoms hard by the souther shoare. Our men went on land there, and saw great store of men, women, and children, who gave them tabacco at their coming on land. So they went up into the woods, and saw great store of very goodly oakes and some currants. For one

of them came aboard and brought some dried, and gave me some, which were sweet and good. This day many of the people came aboard, some in mantles of feathers, and some in skinnies of divers sorts of good furies. Some women also came to us with hempe. They had red copper tobacco pipes, and other things of copper they did weare about their neckes. At night they went on land againe, so wee rode very quiet, but durst no trust them.

*The sixth*, in the morning, was faire weather, and our master sent John Colman, with foure other men in our boate, over to the north-side to sound the other river, being foure leagues from us. They found by the way shoald water, two fathoms; but at the north of the river eighteen and twentie fathoms, and very good riding for ships; and a narrow river to the westward betweene two ilands. The lands, they told us, were as pleasant with grasse and flowers and goodly trees as ever they had seene, and very sweet smells came from them. So they went in two leagues and saw an open sea, and returned; and as they came backe, they were set upon by two canoes, the one having twelve, the other fourteene men. The night came on, and it began to rayne, so that their match went out, and they had one man slaine in the fight, which was an Englishman, named John Colman, with an arrow shot into his throat, and two more hurt. It grew so darke that they could not find the ship that night, but labored to and fro on their oares. They had so great a streame, that their grapnell would not hold them.

*The seventh*, was faire, and by ten of the clocke they returned aboard the ship, and brought our dead man with them, whom we carried on land and buried, and named the point after his name, Colmans Point. Then we hoysted in our boate, and raised her side with waste boords for defense of our men. So we rode still all night, having good regard to our watch.

*The eight*, was very faire weather, wee rode still very quietly. The people came aboard us, and brought tabacco and Indian wheat to exchange for knives and beades, and offered us no violence. So we fitting up our boate did marke them, to see if they would make any shew of the death of our man; which they did not.

*The ninth*, faire weather. In the morning, two great canoes came aboard full of men; the one with their bowes and arrowes, and the other in shew of buying of knives to betray us; but we perceived their intent. Wee tooke two of them to have kept them, and put red coates on them, and would not suffer the other to come neere us. So they went on land, and two other came aboard in a canoe; we tooke the one and let the other goe; but hee which wee had taken, got up and leapt over-board. Then we weighed and went off into the channell of the river, and anchored there all night.

*The tenth*, faire weather, we rode still till twelve of the clocke. Then we weighed and went over, and found it shoaled all the middle of the river, for wee could find but two fathoms and a halfe and three fathomes for the space of a league; then wee came to three fathomes and foure fathomes, and so to seven fathomes, and anchored, and rode all night in soft ozie ground. The bank is sand.

*The eleventh* was faire and very hot weather. At one of the clocke in the after-noone wee weighed and went into the river, the wind at south-west, little winde. Our soundings were seven, sixe, five, sixe, seven, eight, nine, ten, twelve, thirteene, and fourteene fathomes. Then it shoalded againe and came to five fathomes. Then wee anchored, and saw that it was a very good harbour for all windes, and rode all night. The people of the country came aboard of us, making shew of love, and gave us tabacco and Indian wheat, and departed for that night; but we durst not trust them.

*The twelfth*, very faire and hot. In the after-noone, at two of the clocke, wee weighed, the winde being variable betweene the north and north-west. So we turned into the river two leagues and anchored.\* This morning, at our first rode in the river, there came eight and twentie canoes full of men, women and children to betray us; but we saw their intent, and suffered none of them to come aboard of us. At twelve of the clocke they departed. They brought with them oysters and beanes, whereof wee bought some. They have great tabacco pipes of yellow copper, and pots of earth to dresse their meate in. It floweth southeast by south within.

*The thirteenth*, faire weather, the wind northerly. At seven of the clocke in the morning, as the floud came wee weighed, and turned foure miles into the river. The tide being done wee anchored. Then there came foure canoes aboard; but wee suffered none of them to come into our ship. They brought great store of very good oysters aboard, which we bought for trifles. In the night I set the variation of the compasse, and found it to be 13 degrees. In the after-noone we weighed, and turned in with the floud, two leagues and a halfe further, and anchored all night; and had five fathoms soft ozie ground; and had an high point of land, which shewed out to us, bearing north by east five leagues off us.

*The fourteenth*, in the morning, being very faire weather, the wind south-east, we sayled up the river twelve leagues, and had five fathoms, and five fathoms and a quarter lesse; and came to a streight betweene two points,† and had eight, nine, and ten fathoms; and it trended north-east by north, one league; and wee had twelve, thirteene, and fourteene fathoms. The river is a mile

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\* About opposite the Battery.

† Between Stony and Verplanck points, according to Moulton's computation (History of New York).



broad; there is very high land on both sides. Then we went up north-west, a league and a halfe deepe water. Then north-east by north, five miles; then north-west by north, two leagues and anchored. The land grew very high and mountainous. The river is full of fish.

*The fifteenth*, in the morning, was misty, untill the sunne arose; then it cleered. So wee weighed with the wind at south, and ran up into the river twentie leagues, passing by high mountaines. Wee had a very good depth, as sixe, seven, eight, nine, ten, twelve, and thirteene fathomes, and great store of salmons in the river. This morning our two savages got out of a port and swam away. After wee were under sayle, they called to us in scorne. At night we came to other mountaines, which lie from the rivers side. There wee found very loving people, and very old men. Where wee were well used. Our boat went to fish, and caught great store of very good fish.

*The sixteenth*, faire and very hot weather. In the morning our boat went againe to fishing, but could catch but few, by reason their canoes had beene there all night. This morning the people came aboard, and brought us eares of Indian corne, and pompions, and tabacco; which wee bought for trifles. We rode still all day, and filled fresh water; at night wee weighed and went two leagues higher, and had shoald water so wee anchored till day.

*The seventeenth*, faire sun-shining weather, and very hot. In the morning, as soone as the sun was up, we set sayle, and ran up sixe leagues higher, and found shoalds in the middle of the channell, and small ilands, but seven fathoms water on both sides. Toward night, we borrowed so neere the shore, that we grounded; so we layed out our small anchor, and heaved off againe. Then we borrowed on the banke in the channell, and came aground againe; while the floud ran we heaved off againe, and anchored all night.\*

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\* Probably a few miles below the spot where Albany now stands.

*The eighteenth*, in the morning, was faire weather, and we rode still. In the after-noone our masters mate went on land with an old savage, a governor of the countrey; who carried him to his house, and made him good cheere.

*The nineteenth*, was faire and hot weather; at the floud, being neere eleven of the clocke, wee weighed, and ran higher up two leagues above the shoalds, and had no lesse water than five fathoms; wee anchored, and rode in eight fathomes. The people of the countrie came flocking aboard, and brought us grapes and pompions, which wee bought for trifles. And many brought us bevers skinnes and otters skinnes, which we bought for beades, knives, and hatchets. So we rode there all night.\*

*The twentieth*, in the morning, was faire weather. Our masters mate with foure men more went up with our boat to sound the river, and found two leagues above us but two fathomes water, and the channell very narrow; and above that place, seven or eight fathomes. Toward night they returned; and we rode still all night.

*The one and twentieth* was faire weather, and the wind all southerly; we determined yet once more to go farther up into the river, to trie what depth and breadth it did beare; but much people resorted aboard, so wee went not this day. Our carpenter went on land, and made a fore-yard. And our master and his mate determined to trie some of the chiefe men of the countrey, whether they had any treacherie in them. So they tooke them downe into the cabbin and gave them so much wine and aqua vitæ, that they were all merrie; and one of them had his wife with them, which sate so modestly, as any of our countrey women would doe in a strange place. In the ende one of them was drunke, which had been aboard of our ship all the time that we had beene there: and

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\* Either where Albany now stands, or its immediate neighborhood.

that was strange to them; for they could not tell how to take it. The canoes and folke went all on shoare; but some of them came againe, and brought stropes of beades; some had sixe, seven, eight, nine, ten; and gave him. So he slept all night quietly.

*The two and twentieth* was faire weather; in the morning our masters mate and foure more of the companie went up with our boat to sound the river higher up. The people of the countrey came not aboard till noone; but when they came, and saw the savages well, they were glad. So at three of the clocke in the after-noone they came aboard, and brought tabacco, and more beades, and gave them to our master, and made an oration, and shewed him all the countrey round about. Then they sent one of their companie on land, who presently returned, and brought a great platter full of venison dressed by themselves; and they caused him to eate with them; then they made him reverence and departed, all save the old man that lay aboard. This night, at ten of the clocke, our boat returned in a showre of raine from sounding of the river; and found it to bee at an end for shipping to goe in. For they had beene up eight or nine leagues, and found but seven foot water, and unconstant soundings.

*The three and twentieth*, faire weather. At twelve of the clocke wee weighed, and went downe two leagues to a shoald that had two channels, one on the one side, and another on the other, and had little wind, whereby the tyde layed us upon it. So there wee sate on ground the space of an houre till the floud came. Then wee had a little gale of wind at the west. So wee got our ship into deepe water, and rode all night very well.

*The foure and twentieth* was faire weather: the winde at the north-west, wee weighed, and went downe the river, seven or eight leagues; and at halfe ebb wee came on ground on a banke of oze in the middle of the river,

and sate there till the flood. Then wee went on land, and gathered good store of chest-nuts. At ten of the clocke we came off into deepe water, and anchored.

*The five and twentieth* was faire weather, and the wind at south a stiffe gale; we rode still, and went on land to walke on the west side of the river, and found good ground for corne and other garden herbs, with great store of goodly oakes, and walnut-trees, and chest-nut trees, ewe trees, and trees of sweet wood in great abundance, and great store of slate for houses, and other good stones.

*The sixe and twentieth* was faire weather, and the wind at south a stiffe gale; wee rode still. In the morning our carpenter went on land, with our masters mate and foure more of our companie, to cut wood. This morning, tow canoes came up the river from the place where we first found loving people, and in one of them was the old man that had lyen aboard of us at the other place. He brought another old man with him, which brought more stropes of beades, and gave them to our master, and shewed him all the countrey there about as though it were at his command. So he made the two old men dine with him, and the old mans wife: for they brought two old wömen, and two young maidens of the age of sixteene or seventeene yeares with them, who behaved themselves very modestely. Our master gave one of the old men a knife, and they gave him and us tobacco. And at one of the clocke they departed downe the river, making signes that wee should come down to them; for wee were within two leagues of the place where they dwelt.

*The seven and twentieth*, in the morning, was faire weather, but much wind at the north; we weighed and set our fore top-sayle, and our ship would not flat, but ran on the ozie banke at half ebbe. We layed out anchor to heave her off, but could not. So wee sate from halfe

ebbe to halfe floud; then wee set our fore-sayle and mayne top-sail, and got down sixe leagues. The old man came aboard, and would have had us anchor, and goe on land to eate with him: but the wind being faire, we would not yeeld to his request; so hee left us, being very sorrowfull for our departure. At five of the clocke in the after-noone, the wind came to the south south-west. So wee made a boord or two, and anchored in fourteene fathomes water. Then our boat went on shoare to fish right against the ship. Our masters mate and boatswaine, and three more of the companie, went on land to fish, but could not finde a good place. They took foure or five and twentie mullets, breames, bases, and barbils; and returned in an houre. We rode still all night.

*The eight and twentieth*, being faire weather, as soone as the day was light, wee weighed at halfe ebbe, and turned downe two leagues belowe water; for the streame doth runne the last quarter ebbe: then we anchored till high water. At three of the clocke in the after-noone, we weighed, and turned downe three leagues, untill it was darke: then wee anchored.

*The nine and twentieth* was drie close weather; the wind at south, and south and by west; we weighed early in the morning and turned downe three leagues by a lowe water, and anchored at the lower end of the long reach; for it is sixe leagues long. Then there came certaine Indians in a canoe to us, but would not come aboard. After dinner there came the canoe with other men, where-off three came aboard us. They brought Indian wheat, which we bought for trifles. At three of the clocke in the after-noone wee weighed, as soone as the ebbe came, and turned downe to the edge of the mountaines, or the northermost of the mountaines, and anchored: because the high land hath many points, and a narrow channell.

and hath manie eddie winds. So we rode quietly all night in seven fathoms water.

*The thirtieth* was faire weather, and the wind at south-east a stiffe gale betweene the mountaynes. We rode still the afternoone. The people of the countrey came aboard us and brought some small skinnes with them, which we bought for knives and trifles. This is a very pleasant place to build a towne on. The road is very neere, and very good for all windes, save an east north-east winde. The mountaynes look as if some metall or minerall were in them. For the trees that grow on them were all blasted, and some of them barren, with few or no trees on them. The people brought a stone aboard like to an emery (a stone used by glasiers to cut glasse), it would cut iron or steele: yet being bruised small, and water put to it, it made a color like blacke lead glistening: it is also good for painters colours. At three of the clocke, they departed, and we rode still all night.

*The first of October*, faire weather, the wind variable betweene the west and the north. In the morning we weighed at seven of the clocke, with the ebbe, and got down below the mountaynes, which was seven leagues. Then it fell calme and the floud was come, and wee anchored at twelve of the clocke. The people of the mountaynes came aboard us, wondering at our ship and weapons. We bought some small skinnes of them for trifles. This after-noone, one canoe kept hanging under our sterne with one man in it, which we could not keepe from thence, who got up by our rudder to the cabin window, and stole out my pillow, and two shirts, and two bandeleeres. Our masters mate shot at him, and strooke him on the brest, and killed him. Whereupon all the rest fled away, some in their canoes, and so leapt out of them into the water. We manned our boat, and got our things againe. Then one of them that swamme got hold of our



boat, thinking to overthrow it. But our cooke tooke a sword, and cut off one of his hands, and he was drowned. By this time the ebbe was come, and we weighed and got downe two leagues; by that time it was darke. So we anchored in foure fathomes water, and rode well.

*The second, faire weather.* At break of day wee weighed, the winde being at north-west, and got downe seven leagues; then the floud was come strong, so wee anchored. Then came one of the savages that swamme away from us at our going up the river with many other, thinking to betray us, but wee perceived their intent, and suffered none of them to enter our ship. Whereupon two canoes full of men, with their bowes and arrowes shot at us after our sterne: In recompence whereof we discharged sixe muskets, and killed two or three of them. Then above an hundred of them came to a point of land to shoot at us. There I shot a falcon at them and killed two of them; whereupon the rest fled into the woods. Yet they manned off another canoe with nine or ten men, which came to meet us. So I shot at it also a falcon, and shot it through, and killed one of them. Then our men with their muskets killed three or foure more of them.\* So they went their way; within a wile after we got downe two leagues beyond that place, and anchored in a bay, cleere from all danger of them on the other side of the river, where we saw a very good piece of ground; and hard by it there was a cliffe, that looked of the colour of a white greene,† as though it were either copper or silver myne and I thinke it to be one of them, by the trees that grow upon it. For they be all burned and the other places are greene as grasse; it is on that side of the river

\* This scene is believed to have taken place from the mouth of Spuyten Duyvil Creek to Fort Washington Point.

† The cliff was probably Castle Point, Hoboken, and the bay was the indention north of the point.



that is called Manna-hatta.\* There we saw no people to trouble us: and rode quietly all night; but had much wind and raine.

*The third*, was very stormie; the wind at east north-east. In the morning, in a gust of wind and raine, our anchor came home, and we drove on ground, but it was ozie. Then as we were about to have out an anchor, the wind came to the north north-west, and drove us off againe. Then we shot an anchor, and let it fall in foure fathomes water, and weighed the other. Wee had much wind and raine, with thicke weather; so we road still all night.

*The fourth*, was faire weather, and the wind at north northwest; wee weighed and came out of the river, into which wee had runne so farre. Within a while after, wee came out also of the great mouth of the great river, that runneth up to the north-west, borrowing upon the norther side of the same, thinking to have deepe water: for we had sounded a great way with our boat at our first going in, and found seven, six, and five fathomes. So we came out that way, but we were deceived, for we had but eight foot and an halfe water: and so three, five, three, and two fathomes and an halfe. And then three, foure, five, sixe, seven, eight, nine and ten fathomes. And by twelve of the clocke we were cleere of all the inlet. Then we took in our boat, and set our mayne-sayle and sprit-sayle, and our top-sayles, and steered away east south-east, and south-east by east off into the mayne sea; and the land on the souther side of the bay or inlet did beare at noone west and by south foure leagues from us.

*The fifth* was faire weather, and the wind variable betweene the north and the east. Wee held on our course

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\* Juet's location of Manna-hatta on the Jersey side opens up an interesting field for speculation. It suggests that either he made a mistake in applying the name, or that his Dutch successors did, for the latter applied it to New York Island.

south-east by east. At noone I observed and found our height to bee 39 degrees, 30 minutes. Our compasse varied sixe degrees to the west.

We continued our course toward England, without seeing any land by the way, all the rest of this moneth of October, and on the seventh day of November, stilo novo, being Saturday, by the grace of God we safely arrived in the range of Dartmouth, in Devonshire, in the yeere 1609.

E. H.

## THE BUILDING OF THE "CLERMONT."

Robert Fulton was born in 1765, on a small Pennsylvania farm in what is now Fulton Township. As a child he displayed a taste for mathematics and a decided talent for drawing; and at seventeen he set out for Philadelphia, determined to become an artist. At twenty he was a miniature painter, mentioned in the Philadelphia directory; at twenty-one, having established his mother in a home bought with his savings, he was on his way to England to study under Benjamin West; and at twenty-eight, he had turned his attention from painting to civil engineering and invention, and was already endeavoring to work out a plan by which he could apply to navigation the motive power of steam.

In 1797, when peace was proposed between France and England, Fulton published a pamphlet entitled, *A Universal Betterment of Humanity through a Constructive System of Canals and a Destructive System of Torpedoes*; and went to France to try to secure patents for his inventions. Friendship with the United States ministers to France, Joel Barlow and Robert E. Livingston, encouraged the young American to attempt to gain governmental support. A small paddle-wheeled boat was built and successfully operated on the Seine, and another device, the torpedo-destroyer, was put before an English commission; but both the French and English governments declined to adopt the inventions.

Accordingly, with the advice of Chancellor Livingston, who had been associated with Nicholas Roosevelt and John Stevens in experimentations of a similar character, the inventor decided to try his fortune in America. He formed a partnership with Livingston, and made a model for a larger boat than he had hitherto constructed, sending to the English firm of Watt and Bolton for an engine with which to propel her. In 1798, the New York State Legislature transferred to Livingston the exclusive privilege (enjoyed since 1787 by John Fitch) of navigating by steam the waters of the State, and on August 17, 1807, the *Clermont* made her trial trip.

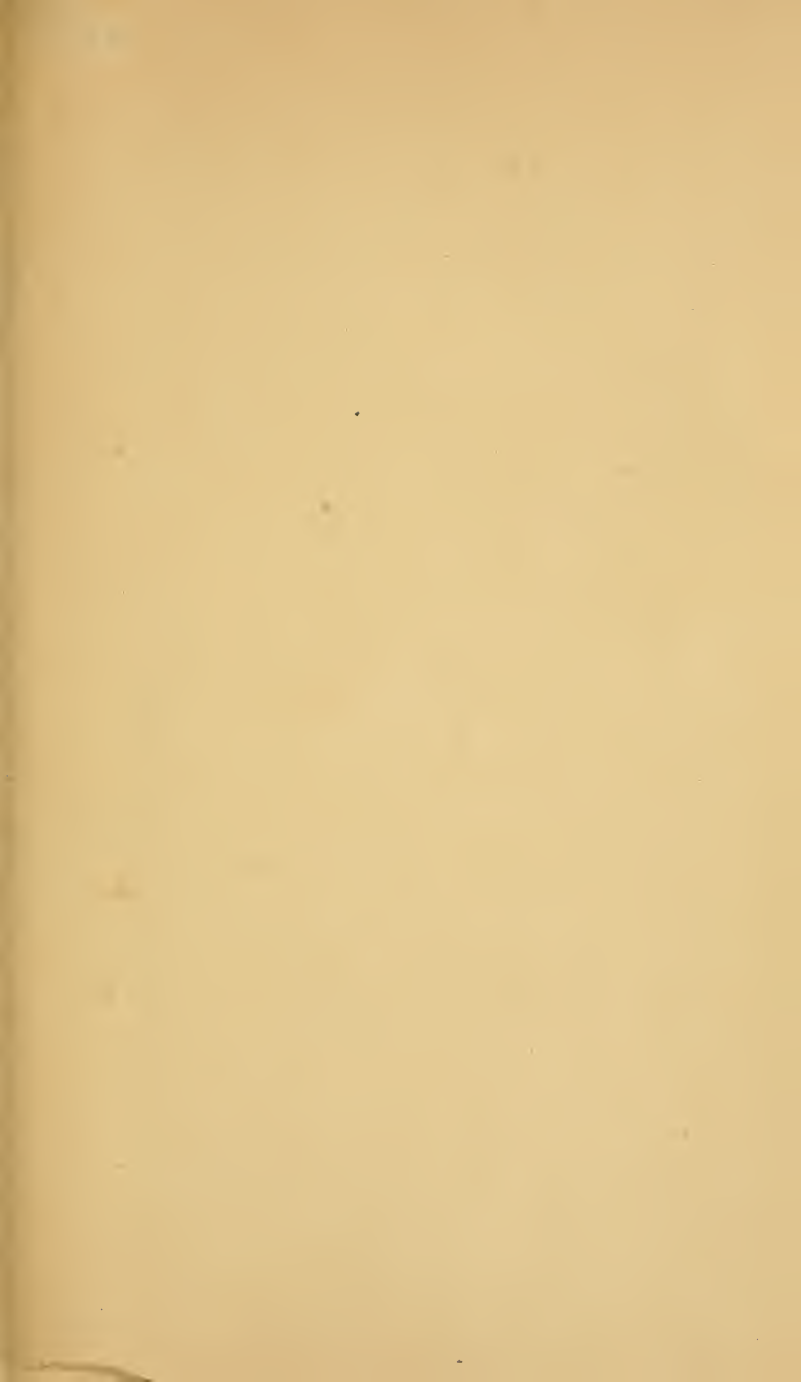
A small flat-bottomed boat, one hundred and fifty feet long by thirteen feet wide, she drew two feet of water,

and was propelled by paddle-wheels attached to the axle of the engine crank. She had two cabins, between which the engine was placed, a tiller and two masts.

Steadily proceeding up the stream, indifferent to wind and tide, the new wonder kept her course from a starting point in the North River to her goal at Albany, covering one hundred and fifty miles in thirty-two hours, an unrivalled speed. The success of the experiment was unquestioned.

Boat after boat followed in rapid succession. A passenger line was established between New York and Albany, ferry-boats began to ply from New York to New Jersey, and between Brooklyn and New York, and still the genius of the inventor was busy with schemes to better his devices. Canal improvements, submarine boats, the floating-dock and other inventions were completed; until, soon after the launching of the great war vessel which was to lead the navies of the world, devotion to his work brought on an illness from which Fulton was not to recover. He died in New York, at his home in Battery Place, in the winter of 1815.

His ashes lie in the Livingston vault at the southern end of Trinity Churchyard, where his wife, Harriet Livingston, was buried beside him. A monument to his memory, erected by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, stands near by. The bronze medallion shows a man in early middle age, whose finely cut, strongly modelled features wear an expression of dignified calm. It is the face of an idealist who was also a man of affairs, and in whom patient industry in pursuing an ambition was inspired by imagination, enthusiasm and high courage,—a combination of qualities which place Robert Fulton among the foremost inventors of modern times.



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